HICKS-BEACH MADE **BUDGET STATEMENT**

War Has Brought England to Verge of Ruin.

HEAVY LOAN IS NECESSARY

Income Tax Increased - Export Duty on Coal and Tariff on Sugar Levied No. Help From Transvant at Present.

LONDON, April 18.-The new loan will be in consols. The chancellor of the exchequer proposed to suspend the sinking fund and to borrow £60,000,000. The total expected yield of the new taxation is £11,000,000, of which £2,100,-

000 will be from coal. The national balance sheet for 1900-1901 stands as follows: Revenue£130,385,000

Expenditures 183,592,000 The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, rose at 4:18 p. m., amidst rounds of cheers, and com-

menced the budget statement.

"During the last five years," said the chancellor, "we have been invariably able to congratulate the house on a general increase in the prosperity of the country, but the year 1900, especially the last six months, showed symptoms of a change. Our foreign trade during the year considerably increased, but in value rather less than in volume." It was mainly derived, the chancellor said. from the high prices of certain articles. notably coal, which naturally must have injured important industries, especially railways.

The chancellor then proceeded to review the various items of revenue, mentioning that the revenue from beer was £4,000,000 less than the estimate.

"That decrease," said he, "is probably attributable to the fact that very many beer drinkers are in South Africa and also to the decrease in the spending power of the people, owing to the high price of coal. Experience has shown that we have practically reached the limit in the profitable taxation of spir-

"The prolongation of the war and the absence of buyers on the stock exchange are responsible for the unsatisfactory yield for stamps."

April 11th was £687,700.000, an increase of £55,000,000 on account of the war.

"As to obtaining contributions from the Transvaal," said the chancellor, "Sir Davis Barbour's reports are not encouraging at present. I think the house will see that the war has brought the country to the verge of ruin" (opposition cheers greeted this remark.). This can no longer be concealed. A small war has cost £151,000,000, double the cost of the Crimean war.

"It becomes necessary to put our expenditures on a broader basis. The country has reached a point when it is necessary to widen the scope of taxation, but the great tax-payers must bear their share of the burden. I pronose that two pence shall be added to the income tax, making one shilling and six pence in the pound. The extra two pence will realize £2,800,000. There will be no addition to the beer, wine, tea, spirits or tobacco dues.

"I am not disposed to oppose a customs duty on manufactured imported goods, as suggested by Sir Howard Vincent. The average consumption of sugar is 56 pounds per head. Sugar is taxed in every other community in Europe and is taxed in the United States. In this country the taxes remained on sugar long after the institution of free trade. What I propose is not a protective duty but an adequate public necessity has arisen for some duty for which the laboring classes should bear a fair share."

on refined sugar. A duty of 2s, per hundredweight is

imposed on molasses. West India sugar is not excepted,

A duty of 1s. 8d per hundredweight is imposed on glucose,

A shilling per ton duty is imposed

on exported coal.

BUDGET SPEECH AWAITED. NEW YORK, April 18 .- Ministers and members of parliament are already gathering for the budget speech today, says the Tribune's London correspon-

dent. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is revising his estimates and putting the finishing touches on the budget. Lord Lansdowne has returned and there will be a full attendance at the cabinet meeting tomorrow, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has kept his official secrets so closely that the budget speculators are working in the dark. Export duties on coal, increased duties on tea, tobacco, and spirits, the inclusion of sugar in the schedules, indirect taxation and increased taxation of incomes are predicted on the eve of the resumption of the session; but there is no authoritative Information and some of these guesses will prove incorrect, for the chancellor of the exchaquer is certain to find it more comfortable to borrow money than overwhelm the country with fresh taxation when the end of the war is not

in sight. Uncertainty prevails in the Weish and Lancashire coal districts and the Liverpool sugar market and commercial circles generally. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will be faced with a united Lib- Successor to Th. Olsen. 600-2 Com. St.

eral front bench, Sir Henry Campbell-Pannerman having returned in improv ed health and Sir William Vernon Har-

ourt being in fine fighting form. Much depends upon the reception of he budget speech by the country. The promotion of Mr. Chamberlain to the leadership of the commons and the elevation of Mr. Balfour to the peerage will be hastened if the budget proves highly unsatisfactory to the nation. Military clubs are also agog over

General Roberts' dispatch on the worand the long list of commendations, Lord Methuen's friends are jubilant and General Buller's partisans are disencerted by the coolness of General ltcherts' reference to him.

It is hardly credible that General Bulbearing up bravely,

OBJECT TO NEGROES.

White Bricklayers Refuse to Work With Justed Them on Mississippi State House,

CHICAGO, April 18. - The Tribune

Bricklayers from Chicago and other the presence of negro bricklayers on received by Chicago labor leaders last

and they are said to be non-union men are still paid for prompt delivery. In rates may be made east of the river. It while the Northern men are union, but all branches of the finished trade, the was lect-led to abolish skeleton tickthe trouble, it is said, is due not so reports of heavy deliveries continue and ets. much to union ideas as to the color line. There is evidence such a good deal or The Northern men demanded the negroes be discharged and when the foreman refused to let them go, the white men quit work.

to understand why the bricklayers had the whole country. based their refusal to work on the color line, as the bricklayers' union does not draw the line against the admission of roads. Some good blocks of railroad negroes. They call attention to the fact bridge work have been recently taken. association. that at the last annual convention of the International Bricklayers and Stone Masons' Union, held in Milwaukee, there were two colored delegates present. There are many pegroes in the hod carriers' and building laborers' unlons and the secretary of the local Granite activity in building large structures in Newcastle, who is regarded as one of Cutters' Union is a colored man.

The American Federation of Labor prohibits unions affiliated with it from drawing the color line and less than a large.

Indicated the tomage is very probable and less than a large party that left Astoria to use every opportunity to away a large party that left Astoria to use every opportunity to away a large party that left Astoria to use every opportunity to away a large party that left Astoria to use every opportunity to away apprehension of the significance. April t latt In all there were ninety to average and less than a large party that left Astoria to use every opportunity to away apprehension of the significance. April t latt In all there were ninety to average and double of the latter and less than a large party that left Astoria to use every opportunity to away apprehension of the significance. April t latt In all there were ninety to average and latter and less than a large party that left Astoria to use every opportunity to away apprehension of the significance. April t latt In all there were ninety to average and double of the latter and less than a large party that left Astoria to use every opportunity to away a large party that left Astoria to use every opportunity to away and the latter and less than a large party that left Astoria to use every opportunity to away and the latter and less than a large party that left Astoria to use every opportunity to away and the latter and less than a large party that left Astoria to use every opportunity to away and the latter and drawing the color line and less than a year ago the Chicago Federation of Labor went on record as appealing to the negroes to join unions.

WILL BUY MEXICAN ROAD

ated that the national debt on Pacific Improvement Company to Purchase Monterey and Mexican Gulf Rallway.

> SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The Examiner says:

The Pacific Improvement Company i negotiating for and in all probability will soon purchase the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railway in Mexico. It comprises 287 miles of road running from Trevino by the way of Monterey to Tampico on the Gulf of Mexico. The property will greatly strengthen the Mexican International road, now owned by the Pacific Improvement Company. by giving it a gulf port and a profitsble system of feeders in northeastern

The Monterey and Mexican Gulf is owned by Belgian capitalists. Its acquisition as a feeder to the Mexican Inremational is thought by the knowing ones to be the forerunner of the sale of both properties to the Southern Pa-

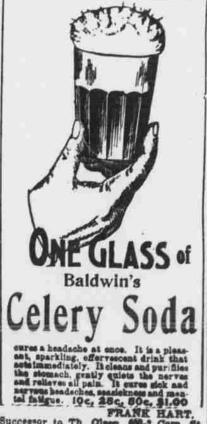
ATTACKED PROTESTANTISM

Sensation Created by Heir-Apparent of

Austria.

VIENNA, Apr.18.-When accepting the patronage of the Austrian Catholic Schools' Association yesterday, Archduke Francis, the heir-apparent, caused a sensation by delivering a speech in the course of which he declared that he would "willingly assist in combating A duty of 4s, 2d per cwt is imposed all efforts directed toward injuring the Catholic religion and disintegrating the Austrian empire."

The Radicals interpret the speech as an attack on Protestantism and the archduke's incursion into politics is expected to lead to stormy debates in the reichsrath.



IRON AND STEEL TRADE,

Trust Will Furnish Better Service, Improved Quality and Lower Prices.

NEW YORK, April 18.-The Iron Age

is now interpreted as proof of the fact by the Pennsylvania; but it is said to the management of the United States might without great difficulty be ar-Sted Corporation. As one of the bright- ranged by which traffic could be moved est sale managers of one constituent con. from oce in to ocean over the Pennsyleern puts it, those principles may be vania and the Atchison with, say, on summarized briefly:

lower prices. This, so far as the lastnamed are concerned, would be breakler desired his successor in the chief ing with the traditions of quite a numcommand to patronize him. He attend- ber of leaders in the iron industry who Transcontinental Passenger Association ed Winston Churchill's lecture at the have believed in making the best of the United Service Institution with many opportunity of the moment. A flurry other military men and seemed to be has been created by the threat of the Amalgamated Association to force a fight on the recognition of the union in however, that the matter will be ad-

of activity.

Northern cities have tied up building Dig in the central West are untrue, from September 23 to 27. In Colorado operations on the new state house at but, on the other hand, there does not and points west they may be purchas-Jackson, Miss., by striking because of appear any foundation for the reports ed from September 24 to 27. Children of weakness as the result of the lowerthe work. Advices of the trouble were ing of the price of lake ores. The steel market is rather dull, chiefly because to the Pan-American exposition at Bufwhile the demand is restricted, the sup-There were but two negroes on the job ply is even narrower and premiums the Missouri river added to whatever new work is being taken.

The steel rail makers report somewhat of a revival in orders. In the East about 65,000 tons were placed, while a Chicago labor leaders are at a loss Western estimate is fully 100,000 tons for

> In other directions, too, there is a somewhat larger demand from the railincluding orders for the Mexican Conral, for the New York, Ontario & Western, the Nickel Plate and for the Pennsylvania Railroad. The American Bridge Company has also taken an order for 5000 tors of bridge work in Cuba. The the teading cities and in manufactur- the lead is of the Rimalistic moveing buildings continues unabarel ment in England, in an interview de-

From Chicago comes the report of don, trade, the fact is noted that the Chicago stallation of the ,ord bishop of Lonmills are delivering along the Atlantic don. cast and in New England.

SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED.

Announcement Made by Council of C lumbia University.

NEW YORK, April 18.-The universities, sity council of Columbia University has When Bishop Creighton was confirm \$350 to \$1500:

Robert Henry Bradford, Salt Lake ity, Utah, metallurgy.

Mich., botany. William Jones, Sac and Fox Agency,

Ok'a, anthropology. Henry Raymond Mussy, Port Byron, Iii economics

ity, Kan., zoology. Harvey Waterman Thayer, St. Louis,

lerman.

istory.

C., English. Alternates: From the faculty of political science:

lobert Carlton Clark, Austin, Tex., hisry: from the faculties of pure and applied science, Satoru Tetsu Tamura, Iova City, Ia., mechanics.

Honorary fellowships without emolu-

Endowed fellowships: Schiff Fellow ship-Ulrich Bonnell Phillips, Athens, Ga : George William Curtis Fellowship James Wilford Garner, Peoria, Ill.

MORE RAILROAD RUMORS.

Deal Reported Between Pennsylvania Railroad Company and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.

NEW YORK, April 18.-The Tribune saysi

Representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it is said on good authority, will soon be elected to membership in the board of directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company. No Atchison securities appear in the long list of stocks and bonds owned by the Pennsylvania, but it is understood that heavy purchases of Atchison stocks, principally the preferred, have been made of late by interests identified with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

The latter road has long had close raffic relations with the Burlington, the two companies jointly owning and operating the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway which connects the systems, but in view of the increasing probability of the acquisition of the Burilington by the Northern Pacific-Great Northern interests, the Pennsylvania, it. is said, some time ago began to make preparations for alliance with another Western line, choosing the Atchison. The latter road touches Kansas City, but does not extend to St. Louis, which is the western terminus of the Pennsylvania system, the two roads meet- OREGON'S PIONEER ing only in Chicago.

It is said that there will be no connection built between the two roads by extension of the Pennsylvania system westward of St. Louis, and it is not believed that any intention exists of ob-By many in the iron trade the an- taining control of the Atchison by purnouncement of the low prices for ore chase of a majority of the latter's stock that Standard Oil principles are to guide be ressible that a traffic arrangement of the lines of the St. Louis & San Better service, improved quality and Francisco as the connecting link.

EXCURSION RATES FIXED.

in Session in California.

DEL MONTE, Cal., April 18.—The Transcontinental Passenger Association in session here has decided that the return for the Episcopal convention. which is to be held in San Francisco. The markets continue strong but, as shall be \$50 for a first-class ticket. The is natural, have quieted down some- rate from the Missouri river will be what in pig fron after the long period \$45 and from St. Louis and New Orleans \$47.50. Tickets for this conven-Reports of large sales of bessemer tion will be on sale east of Colorado will be allowed half-fare privileges.

The round or prate from California fulo will be made on a basis of \$60 to

The following roads have joined the Association: The Burlington, Cedar, Rapids & Northern, the Burtington & Northwestern and the Keekuk & Western. The association now numbers thirty-six roads and it is announmed that the number may be increased to Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific are still out of the

ENGLISH CARRIE NATION

Duke of Newcastle Likens John Kensu to the American Smasher

NEW YORK, April 18.—The Duke of

some very large sales of bars to the -I think it is typical of the Angiomanufacturers of agricultural imple- Saxon for the minority to attempt to island. The Lewis and Clark party yas that the partners of Astor could have ments for forward delivery, the quanti- overthrow the majority by lawlessness," ty involved being 50,000 tons. The small- said his grace. "Mr. John Kensit, the er concerns are expected to follow and moving cause in all these unruly church swell the total. As an indication demonstrations, declared several months of the condition of affa'cs in the plate ago that he would break up the ins tains in the summer of that year, des-

> "Mr. John Kensit is like your Mrs. Carrie Nation of Kansas. Both are inresponsible and dangerous. Neither one is truly representative of any class. creed or political principle. Like Carrie Nation, John Kensir is a free lance. diding injury to the cause that he ex-

announced among others the award of set lord bishop of London, Kensit caused the following scholarships in value from a similar scene of disorder. The elecgy may expect another repetition at the enthronement of the lord bishop of London in St. Paul's Cathedrai in May William Austin Cannon, Washington, next, There are some churches in London where Kensit would not dare to raise his voice. He usually only creates a disturbance where he is sure that his skin is safe?

Dr. Ingram, the new lord bishop of Walter Stanborough Sutton, Kansas London, is a high churchman but he is not a Ritualist. His predecessor was a low churchman. Dr. Ingram was Europe before the appearance of "Than-accord bishop of Stepney and suffrigan atopsis," but undoubtedly it was Brysecond bishop of Stepney and suffragan David Yancey Thomas, Conway, Ark., to the bishop of London. He was appointed bishop of London on March 7. Samuel Marion Tucker, Spartanburg, succeeding the Right Rev. Mandell Creighton, who died on January 14,

PRICE OF SILVER.

NEW YORK, April 18.-Silver, 59%

Honorary fellowships without emolu-ment: William Harry Heck, Raleigh, Fisher's Opera House

L. E. SELIG, Lessee and Manager.

ONE NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24

Farewell Tour of the World's Greatest Spectacular Dancer.

Who will be seen in her New

and Marvelous Creations THE ARCHANGEL

In conjunction with an especial-

and THE TEMPEST

ly selected company of high-class players, who will appear The Accidental Sweetheart

and the screaming farce His Last Chance

in which Miss Ada Lewis Miss Trinder, Miss Ida Banning, Harry Braham, Chas, Arthur and others will appear, Refined and unique specialties.

ADMISSION-Reserved seats, \$1; gallery, 50 cents. Seat sale opens Tuesday morning at Griffin & Reed's

(Continued from Third Page.)

Gray in his good ship Columbia. are now soon to have the centennial of the exploration which confirmed to us here. the great country reached by the disovery. The history of these transtions, as the beginning of the Amercan empire on the Pacific coast, a a record of profound interest. It has its place among the eyeats of first importince in the development of the United

The actual discovery of the mouth of the river was made May 11, 1792, by Septain Robert, Gray, a New England navigator, who says in his log-book, ori, bearing east-southeast, a distance be disposed of in this way; and besides, of six leagues. At 8 a. m., being a our claim of "fifty-four-forty" rested little to the windward of the entrance of the harbor, here away and can United States and Russia through in east-northeast between the breakers, which the latter had named fifty four raying from five to seven fathoms of forty' as the southern boundary of her water when we were over the bar we American possessions. Great Britain, found this to be a large river of fresh by retrocession of Astoria to the Unit-water, up which we seered. Captain ed States, after the war of 1812, had ray remained in the river from the acknowledged our right in the country the sheet mills. It is pretty certain, rate from Chicago to San Francisco and lith to the 20th of May. He ascended She had, indeed, never made any ser-fluence of other times on into our own, it about 25 miles. Meates left as a lous prefension to the territory south of it attra up to activity the forces and memento of his fallure the name of Cape | the Columbia river, but had insisted on Disappointment to the promotory on the | that stream as the boundary line. We north side

sailed into the Strai's of Fuca, and title that made it impossible for us t Puget sound—so called by Vancouver pr Broughton, to examine the Columbia Broughton, in the Chatham, entered the river in November, 1792. Finding it difficult to ascend the river with his bark, small as it was, he took his launch and made his way up the far south as the Columbia and we Fir as Bacon says, in one of his preg-stream 100 miles. To the ultimate point chaining as far north as fifty-four-for- many sentences: The truth of knowing he reached he give the name of Vancouver. All the way up and down he isis sland was named for one of his men. To Tongoe Point he gave the name bears to this day. Young's river and many British navy. To Gray's bay he nent to the discoverer whose whip had in it some months before. When small English ressel which had been up the coast to the northward on a of this expedition and intend to cele-

his own brig, the Chatham, It was the loss of affairs at Astoria, from the arbark Jenus, and her commander was fixal of the Astoria party in March, boundry of the Oregon country, which Captain Baker. His name is perpetual. ISH, till abandonment of the enterprise was fixed at the 42nd parallel. The set in Baker's hay. The Chatham and in 1813, is Gabriel Franchers, whose Levis and Clark expedition, to which the Jenny went to sea together and book, written in Fr inch and published in Property of the Oregon country, which the Jenny went to sea together and book, written in Fr inch and published in Property as the country of the southern boundry of the Oregon country, which the Jenny went to sea together and book, written in Fr inch and published in Property as the country of the southern boundry of the Oregon country, which the desired of the southern boundry of the Oregon country which the desired of the southern boundry of the Oregon country which the desired of the southern boundry of the Oregon country which the desired of the southern boundry of the Oregon country which the desired of the southern boundry of the Oregon country which the desired of the southern boundry of the Oregon country which the desired of the southern boundry of the Oregon country which the desired of the southern boundry of the Oregon country which the desired of the southern boundry of the Oregon country which the desired of the southern boundry of the Oregon country which the desired of the Oregon country which the desired of the desired of the desired of the desired of the oregon country which the desired of the desired of the oregon country which the desired of the oregon country which the desired of the desir

in 1805; passed over the Hocky Minin ended the Kookookle branch of horizon of the Pacific ocean burst upon the view between the two lines of breakers that marked the debouch of the great river into the great Pacific sea. The country was dready called Oregon," though the name had as yet obtained very little currency. er's Travels, puldished in London in 1778, the name had first appeared. The origin of the name is one of the enigof history. Carver professed to maxe reselved it from the country of the Upper Mississippi. where he had been pushing his exploextions. The Indians he says, told him of the River Oregon, flowing to the Western sceam; but how much of impossible to say. Jefferson used the agent of the Northwest Company. word in his instructions to Lewis and Clark showing that it was beginning a have a vogue before "Thanatopsis" was written; but it was Bryani's solemn capacity, with an irritable, prevish temporem, with its sonorous verse, which per, the most unfit man in the world to appear 1 in the year 1817, that familarized the word "Oregon" and soon put it on every tongue. Various accounts of the Lewis and Clark expedition had appeared both in the United States and

ant's expression, "Where rolls the Oregon," that did most to spread the name The men of the Lewis and Clark expedition were the first Americans who ame across the continent to the Orecon country and the Pacific ocean. Alexonder Mackenzie, twelve years earier, had come from Canada, passing through the continent and over nountains from Peace Ricers. Mackenzle passed on west to the stream which later took the name of Fraser iver, and after following this river for me distance struck directly west for he Pacific, which he reached in July, 1790. Mackenzle was the first man who rossed the continent to the Pacific ocean north of the Spanish posses-sions. On the results of the expedion of Mackensie and of the voyage of inconver the British government was the part from destitution, fatigue and already basing a targe and general claim to sovereignty on the Pacific. President Jefferson hastened the organization of the exploring expedition to go over land from the United States, for the purpose of strengthening the rights had acquired through Gray's disovery, and of anticipating further expeditions and claims of Great Britain, Lewis and Clark were not here too soon for the English already had other expeditions in preparation, and their explors were on the Upper Columbia but a little later than the return of Lewis and Clark from the mouth of the Simon Friser, in 1806-8, folstream. ewed to the sea the river that bears his name, believing at first, as Mackinzie before him had believed, that he was on the Columbia; and another Englishman, David Thompson, whose tributary of the Fraser, was the first bere prior to 1840. With the single ex-Columbia river, and some years later he followed it through its whole

name is perpetuated in the well-known man who explored the upper courses of ourse to the sea-arriving at Astoria in July, 1811-some four months after the occupation by the Americans. dent Jefferson had been exceedingly anxious that the Lewis and Clark expedition should escape the notice of Great Britain and of the British Northwest Company, with whom disputes about territorial rights were feared-but n fact, the expedition did not escape their notice; for no sooner did Lewis and Clark appear on the Missouri than their expedition was discovered by the British, and in 1805 the Northwest Company sent out its men to establish posts and occupy territories on the Colum-

DAYS formed a smal trading establishment near the 54th degree of latitude, the British post west of the Rocky Mountains. that any Englishmen came through to the country of the Lower Columbia, and then the Pacific Fur Company, or Astor party, was already established

But north of the Columbia river

our history as the Oregon question Neither party was, in truth, able wholly to exclude the other; but was the expedition of Lewis Clark that gave us the strength of our "fifty-four-farty or fight" was merely the cry of a party; rather the insolence for Great Britain's dalms to a standing below "fifty-four-"Beheld our desired forty" rested on a basis too solid our claim of "fifty-four-forty" rested had, however, in Gray's discovery, in Gray, sailing out of the river to the exploration of Lewis and Clark and the northward, met Vancouver, who had in the settlement of Astoria a chain of was completing his examination of consider this claim. Still, there could be no termination of the dispute till a member of his party. Later in the the sixw migration of our people to the year Vancouver sailed for the Bay of Overon country gradually established Francisco, leaving his lieutenant. American influence here; and finally the considerable migration of 1843 gave the Americans a decided preponderance present without regard to the past, is especially in the country south of the to be careless of the future. If a per-Columbia. But the boundary question pie do not know their own history it is dragged along, the British cialming as the same as if they had no history. ty, till the final settlement in the year and the truth of being is all one; the

"The hibernation of the Lewis and Clark party at Fort Claison is a familiar story; here, especially, since so interests of the special occasion; my he called for Sir George Young of spot and are perfectly acquainted with the surroundings. Hitherto the Journal or Lewis and Clark, with its descriptions of our country as it was then, of that enabled us to follow up the the Indians and their mode of life, has lased upon the discovery of the Colum-Broughton entered the river he found been too little studied by our people bia river, and enabled us, moreover, to We are coming to the first contennial inticipate the English in their further trading veyage, and on its roturn south. brate it, but we shall not know much

Paker, though disappearing then and to English and republished in New York there from history, has left his name to English and republished in New York to us forever. The importance to the United States came in the Tonquin and remained in relebrate it in a manner and on a scale obtainment of a footing upon the the country till Astor's partners here communicate with its national and his Pacific was seen even at this early wold out the business to agents of the day but it was appreciated only by a British Northwest Company; when he must take the lead in the preparation of Gray's discovery. Confirmation of persons, who embarked in ten canoes our title to Oregon was associated in Franchere reached Montreal in Septem-His statements make it certain organized quickly after the Louislana maintained their position in the country purchase, and started up the Missouri bad they possessed resolution and courriver in the year 1804. Wintering at age. Astoria was not in fact captured Mandau on the Missouri, it pressed on by the British but was transferred in by the British but was transferred un der a business arrangment to agents of the Northwest Company. True, the the British sloop of war Raccion, of twen-West, till on the 7th of November, 1965, twests guns, arrived at Astoria roon afthe transfer had been made, and

it would not have been possible to hold Astoria after that, even had the Amer "The principal in this betrayal of Astoria interests, as well as these; if the United States, was Dun an Mc Dougall, who had left the Northwest Company in 1810, to enter Astor's ser-He came out in the Ponquin. and soon after took to wife the daugh ter of old Concomby, thief of the Clat-McDougall remained here April, 1817, when he fluidly left Port told George' and returned to Canada. In selling Mr. Astor out he seems to have been averborne by the superior tast and tale was als own invention it is force of J.G. McTavish, the princ of his associates in the Pacific ompany (Alexander Ross) says that McDougill was a man of but ordinary head an expedition or to command

Incomparable among those who have contributed to the literature of this time is frying; but the historical element in his 'Astoria' is overlaid on al most every page by the romintles everywhere on the borderland of cowhen not wholly within mance. realm. But the art is of so high qualry, simple and unobstrusive, that the reader scarcely suspects the narrative, which is true, indeed, in its outline and apparently the perfection of truth from the way it appeals to the imagination, through the attractive dress in which it is presented. Irving's story is an epic.

"The only descendant, so far as know, of any member of the original Astor carty, now dving in Oregon, Colonel Crooks, of Portland, who an official position in the O. R. & N. Company, His father, Ramsay came with the overland or Hunt party, and returned in the same way. Much of the fourney, both ways, was made in the winter, and the sufferings of cold, were extreme. Ramsay Crooks and John Day were separated for a time from their main party, were robed by the Indians and stripped of their clothing, and as the weather was still wintry (It was early spring), they were saved only by simple good fortune. Perhaps we should ray it is 'one those mira-ulous escapes.' Some of heir companions whom they had not een for a long time and were not known by them to be in the vicinity, appeared, and they were rescued. Day became insone and died, it is believed at Astoria; for to that place he back, after the party had started on its return to the East. Crooks lived to an old age, and died in the state of New York, in the year 1859. "It has come to pass now in the

ourse of nature, that the citizens of mgest residence in Oregon were born cention of the memorable William Gelger, of Forest Grove, I know of no survivor of the immigrants of American nativity, who came previous to that ear, or perhaps I should say, 1842. "But there is a man still living at

Northern Maho, who saw Oregon beother person now living in it. e any This is David McLoughlin, son of Dr McLoughlin; now over 80 years of age. "And to the missionary effort receded the general immigration a debt s due that never should miss asknowledgement, when the story of the acquisition and settlement of Oregon is The missionary enterprise berecited. gan with Jason Lee in 1834. Next came Samuel Parker in 1835. Whitman and Spaulding, with W. H. Gray, followed hia. This party, however, got no further than the Mandan villages on the Missouri, but another party, despatched in 1895, crossed the Rocky Mountains by the passage of Peace river, and state of the Pro-

testant missions, three Roman Catho able number of Canadian settlers of the Roman Catholic faith. If the missionary effort did not succed as its auhelping the Indiana to uplift and regenrate. It did succeed greatly in its secendary purpose, which the American missionaries ever kept in view; namely, in lending aid to the foundation or there was basis for the claims of Great conmonwealth under the sovereignty of Britain; and the controversy known in the United States. For a long time there was distinctination to give the missianary work in Oregon the credit that facily was its due; for after the rush of immigration began, the missionary people were so to speak, inundated by it, and what they had done was for a ime overtooked. Hut going back, as now we must, to the study of our fort gins and we shall do this more and more we are compelled to recognize the great work which the missionaries did. I do not say that Oregon would not have been held without them; they were a powerful factor in hold

> Ing 16 The study of our own history chiefly valuable for its moral significance and influence. It fixes our attention upon the organization and structure of our society, and carries the in agencies that build up character, that indicate duty, that prompt to action These are the forces we want, Busied only with our own times and the conditions they present, we fall into levity we forget what we owe to our prede cessors, and therefore do not know what we possess, nor realize its value Only can we know what we have or where we are by study of the course through which our present position has been attained. To live nearly in the man is what he knoweth. This is a rambling address, intend-

ed merely to contribute a little to the of the people have visited the passing before the mind some of the inclients and events readily offered to the gleanor of our earliest records. It was the Lewis and Clark expedition exploration and discovery. It enabled hold the scountry west of ward had turned into the Commission river of Lewis and Clark.

This vessel remained in the river of Lewis and Clark.

This vessel remained in the river of Lewis and Clark.

A dratitate authority for the condition the footing that enabled us to ne-"A distinate authority for the condi- us the footing that enabled us to newe brig the Chatham. It was the flow of affairs at Astoria, from the ar- gottale with Spain for the southern episodes of our national bistory. We must established its centennial in 1905, and commensurate with its national and his torical importance. Oregon, of course terest in the history of the beginning of American dominion in the Pacific North-

"It is in this spirit that I have resproded to the invitation for the present secualist. On such a subject it is almust natural to fall into tediousness prolixity, by attempting to cover and Short essays, or lectures in series, offer an excellent method for equiar treatment of this great subof and this can be done with specthoroughness under direction of our

late educational system." At the conclusion of the address Senator Polton spake briefly, expressing the gratitude of the members of the institute, and others who had fistened to It, for the able and concise resume on that is interesting in the history of Gregon. The authence sang "Amer after which Mr. Scott held an

informal reception. RECHARD P ROTHWELL DEAD.

Most Prominent Mining Engineer in the United States.

NEW YORK April 18 -Richard Penpetather Rothwell is dead at his home in this city. As a mining engineer of distinction in his profession and as a tournalist few men in his generation have equalled Mr. Rothwell's services in

the cause of industrial science He was born at Ingersoil, On: May 1. 1837

After a preliminary education in this country he took a three-years' course at the Imperial School of Mines at Paris. France, and in 1861 entered the mining academy at Freiberg, Saxony, Returning to America, he in 1884 began work in the anthracite region of

Pennsylvania at Echley, Drifton and Wilkesharre and there continued until 1873. Meantime he had engineering charge of a large number of colfleries and was also engineer to the is lingard Manufacturing Company, for which he designed and built what is probably the largest wire rope plant in the world. His designs were entirely novel at the time and the machines h built are still in active use, after a perind of twenty-five years. In the field of manufacturing of mining and in the treatment of ores, Mr. Rothwell made many notable inventions.

In 1873, Mr. Rothwell's practice consulting plaing engineer, probably the targest of any in his profession b America, had so increased that he removed to this city. Shortly afterward he acquired an interest in "The Engineering and Mining Journal" of which was editor and general manager to the day of his death. Mr. Rothwell was member of many clubs and societies, end he received high recognition both a

home and abroad.

In 1871 he organized the American Institute of Mining Engineers at Wilkess barre, Pa., and in 1852 became its pres-He was a member of the Societ de l'Industrie Minerale and the Geoogical Society of France, Paris; monorary member of the Institution Mining Engineers, N. S. W. He was fellow of the Geological Society of Lon ton, of the Imperial Institute, London Eng., and of the Royal Statistical Se lety of Great Britain and a member of the Federated Institute of Mining Port Hill, in the Kootenai country, in Engineers, Great Britain; of the Socie ly of Chenical Industry, London, Eng. of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of the American Statistical Association; of the American Trade Press Association and of the New England

Free Trade League. He had charge of the statistics of gold and silver for the United States census in 1890. At the Paris exposition in 1898 the Societe d'Encouragement Pour l'Industrie Nationale de Franc awarded to his annual publication, "Th Mineral Industry," a gold medal in rec ognition of its services to the world!

industry and commerce, His death was due to cancer of th stomach after an illness of five weeks,